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ABSTRACT

Results from the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) 1979 Residence and Migration survey that are particularly relevant to higher education policy issues are discussed. Data are provided on the rankings of states by net in-migration and net out-migration of first-time freshmen, and the net migration of first-time freshmen, undergraduate transfer students, graduate students, and first-time professional students. Foreign student enrollments, enrollment by control and classification of institution, and changes in migration since 1949 are reported. Findings include the following: (1) since 1938, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, and Connecticut have experienced substantial net losses of students to other states; (2) the top five ranked states for net in-migration of first-time freshmen students are North Carolina, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Texas, and Arizona; (3) Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania heavily enroll out-of-state students in the private sector; (4) Arizona, California, and Texas heavily enroll students in the public sectors; and (5) in 1979, 87 percent of all first-time students remained in their home state to study. It is noted that residence and migration data are also useful at the institutional and intrastate level. (SW)

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Residence and Migration of College Students

Working Paper Series

HE 017 559

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Residence and Migration of College Students

Melodie E. Christal

1982

Enrollment Analysis Project

National Center for Higher Education Management Systems
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Residence and Migration of College Students

Over the last decade, there has been little regard for the enrollment patterns of students. Now, however, these patterns are increasingly of interest to colleges, universities, state-level agencies, and legislative and executive staffs. The interest of these groups will grow as they develop policies to deal with the threat of unstable and shifting enrollments.

There are a variety of factors that influence enrollments in higher education. One of these factors is the demographics of the traditional college-age population. Trends now show that a 24 percent decline in this population can be expected over the next decade (WICHE 1979). Some regions of the country will be affected more sharply than others. A second important factor related to enrollments is the participation rate of the population going to college. The participation rate of the traditional college-age students, 18-21 year olds, peaked in 1974 at 33.5 percent and then decreased to 31.9 percent by 1979 (Tierney forthcoming). A third factor that influences enrollments, and a factor that is sometimes overlooked, is the mobility of students. This number has gradually been changing since 1949. A greater proportion of students now remain in their home states for their college education.

The third factor, like the second, is one that can be affected by educational policies. Granted the important role of economic issues such as the cost of transportation, it is also true that educational policies such as those relating to out-of-state tuition rates, admissions preferences, and specifics of student aid policies (for example, portability of state-funded student assistance) will clearly influence the extent and the direction of student migration. This report attempts to show current residence and migration patterns and suggests how these data can be useful.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducts a survey at irregular intervals entitled "The Residence and Migration of College Students." This survey reports the numbers of students enrolled in each institution from each state. The most recent data now available were gathered as part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of 1979-80. It will be some time before the data from the most recent survey, fall 1981, are available. Previous years in which the residence data were collected are 1949, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1972, and 1975.

The data collected in the fall 1979 survey differ from the data collected in previous years. In past surveys data were collected for <u>all students</u> enrolled in an institution by level, sex, and full-time or part-time status (or some variation of this). The fall 1979 survey collected data only on students enrolled for the <u>first time</u> in the reporting institution by level, and full-time or part-time status. The lack of consistency in the data collected makes direct comparisons difficult. It may be reasonable, however, to make general comparisons of trends. The format of the survey used in fall 1979 is to be the basic format of forthcoming surveys. This year can serve, then, as the base year for future analyses. See the glossary for the definitions used in the 1979 survey.

For the 1979 survey, 94.4 percent of the 3,188 institutions that were sent questionnaires responded to the survey. NCES estimated the enrollments for the nonresponding institutions (Smith 1981).

Nature of the Data

Since public institutions usually charge out-of-state tuitions, and private institutions typically do not, public institutions may have more accurate records than private institutions on home state residence. This could be reflected in the data reported. The accuracy of the data will also be influenced by the students' integrity in reporting their residence. It is very difficult to estimate the number of students who misrepresent their home state in order to pay in-state tuition rates.

Determining residency for college students presents difficult definitional problems. Generally it is easier to examine the residence and migration of first-time freshmen than of other student levels. The majority of first-time freshmen are the traditional college-age population (18-21-year olds) who have probably just graduated from high school. The data they report for their home state are likely to be more accurate than the data supplied by students at other levels. A student enrolling in graduate school will usually be classified as a resident of the state of his undergraduate degree. The same problem exists for transfer students. Frequently a student will go out of state his first year, but complete his education in his home state. Although he has been a resident of the state, he may be classified as an out-of-state student.

Data for part-time and full-time students have been combined into one category for the purpose of this report. The majority of the students reported will probably be full-time students, since the majority of students do not opt to attend an out-of-state school on a part-time basis. One exception to this rule is the commuter student who lives near a state border and attends school in the neighboring state.

Even though data on foreign students were collected as part of the survey, these data were excluded from many of the analyses in this report. It is believed that since every state receives some foreign student enrollments, that most states will have a net in-migration if the foreign and territorial students are included (Wade 1970). This situation could distort the picture of the migration of students from state to state, and it is the interstate flow of students which is the primary focus here. Thus, most of the tables include only the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In a number of cases, data collected about students going to or coming from the territories of American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands were also excluded from the analysis. Unless it is specifically stated that students from foreign countries or territories are included, they are excluded from the analyses. There is a brief section devoted specifically to foreign student enrollments.

Results from the 1979 Survey

The results from the 1979 Residence and Migration survey that we consider most relevant to policy issues in higher education are included in this paper. For other aspects of the survey, see the NCES publication Residence and Migration of College Students Fall 1979.

First-Time Freshmen

Figure 1 is a map of the net migration of first-time freshmen. Net migration is calculated for each state using the following formula:

Net Migration = In-migration - Out-migration.

The figure is negative if the state is an exporting state (that is, if the state loses more students than it receives) and positive if the state is an importing state (gains more students than it loses). Although the net out-migration states are dispersed throughout all regions of the country, the north and central regions lose larger numbers of students than other regions.

Table 1 ranks the states by net in-migration and net out-migration of first-time freshmen. There are 17 states that are net exporters of students. Illinois is the only state ranked among the top five exporting states that is not in the northeast region.

Since 1938, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, and Connecticut have reported substantial net losses of students to other states (Steahr and Schmidt 1972). The 1979 survey continues the trend. These four states rank as the top four states in absolute numbers for the net out-migration of first-time freshmen. Note that the net migration from these exporting states is substantially larger than the net migration for the top ranked importing states. For example, New Jersey net exports 25,217 first-time freshmen, whereas, North Carolina, the leading state for importing first-time freshmen, net imports 6,345 students.

Three of the top five ranked states for net in-migration of first-time freshmen students are in the South: North Carolina ranks first; Tennessee, third; and Texas, fourth. Massachusetts, a New England state, ranks second, with Arizona (Southwest), fifth.

For all except five states (excluding Alaska and Hawaii), the largest number of first-time freshmen out-migrants enrolled in a contiguous state. The five exceptions and the states in which the largest number of their out-migrants enrolled are:

Home State	Attended College In
Colorado	California
Maine	Massachusetts
Montana	Washington
Texas	California
Washington	California

Note that two of these pairs of states are almost contiguous (Maine and Massachusetts, and Montana and Washington) and the other three pairs are western or southwestern states that export to California. This suggests that the majority of students who attend school out-of-state typically remain in their own region of the country.

There are several ratios that can be used to analyze the migration of students. Two ratios have been chosen for use in this paper:

(1) $\frac{\text{Number of students leaving their home state to enroll out-of-state}}{\text{Number of students from that state enrolled anywhere in the U.S.}}$ = Out-migration Ratio

The out-migration ratio allows each state to determine the percentage of students it is losing to other states. As a policy issue, a state may decide to try to decrease that percentage by retaining more resident students in the state. This ratio will help a state express its objectives for retaining resident students in concrete terms, and over time will help determine if state policies and actions intended to change the pattern show results.

(2) $\frac{\text{Number of students migrating into a state}}{\text{Total number of students enrolled in the state (excluding foreign students)}}$ = In-migration Ratio

The in-migration ratio shows the proportion of out-of-state students enrolled in a given state. This ratio could be used by a state considering raising out-of-state tuition. For example, if the in-migration ratio is high, that is, if out-of-state students are a significant factor in enrollment, the state may want to assess carefully the impact of a tuition hike on those students.

Examples of both ratios are given below, expressed as percentages, using data for the state of Alabama.

(1) There are 33,823 first-time, Alabama freshman (table 2) enrolled within and without their home state. Of these students, 2,704 Alabama residents leave the state to study elsewhere (table 4). Thus, ratio 1, the number of students leaving the state to the number of state students enrolled is 8.0 percent.

California has the smallest out-migration ratio (3.1 percent) for first-time freshmen, with New Hampshire having the largest (35.2 percent).

(2) For the state of Alabama, 37,948 first-time freshmen are enrolled in the state (table 3). 6,829 students enrolled in Alabama from another state (table 5). Thus ratio 2, the number of students coming into the state to the students enrolled in the state is 18 percent.

Vermont and the District of Columbia, both with small populations, have very high immigration ratios at 57.7 percent and 57.0 percent respectively. California with the smallest out-migration ratio, also has the smallest in-migration ratio at 4.3 percent.

Undergraduate Transfer Students

A map of the net migration of undergraduate transfer students enrolling in the reporting institution for the first time is shown in figure 2. There are 27 states that are net exporting states for transfer students. This includes 14 of the 17 exporting states for first-time freshmen, plus an additional 13 states. Montana, Oklahoma, and Florida are the three states that are exporters of first-time freshmen, but importers of transfer students. The turnabout could be related to the problem of classifying a home state for transfer students.

The states exporting and importing first-time undergraduate transfer students are ranked in table 6. For the five top-ranked, exporting states of transfer students, four of the five ranked among the top five states for exporting first-time freshmen.

Texas is the only state that is ranked in the top five states for importing both transfer and first-time freshmen students. Joining Texas (ranked third) as importing states are California, Oklahoma, Utah, and Alabama. Oklahoma is listed as an exporting state for first-time freshmen.

For transfer students there is less variation in the number of students entering and leaving the states, compared to the pattern for first-time freshmen. This disparity could be another example of the difficulty in classifying the home state of transfer students.

The two ratios discussed for first-time freshmen are also shown in tables 4 and 5 for undergraduate transfer students. The number of students going out of state in table 4 and the number of students migrating into the state in table 5 are listed under the column labeled N. Ratios for each are in the percentage column.

Graduate Students

The net migration map for graduate students is shown in figure 3. A slight majority (27) of states are net exporting states for graduate enrollments. Many of these states are also net exporting states for either freshmen or transfer students; however, three of the states that are large net exporters of undergraduate students are net importers of students at the graduate level. These states are Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

Table 7 ranks the states by net migration of graduate students. New Jersey and New York are the leading exporting states for first-time freshmen, transfer, and graduate students.

As with transfer students, there is a more even distribution in the numbers of students who are in-migrants and the number of students who are out-migrants. For example, New Jersey, the leading net exporting state, has a net migration of 3,354. The District of Columbia, as the top-ranked net importing state, has a net in-migration of 2,938 graduates.

The two analytical ratios for graduate students are shown in tables 4 and 5. The number of in- and out-migrants are listed in the N column; the ratios are listed as percentages.

Professional Students

The ranking of the states for the net migration of first-time professional students are found in table 8. Thirty-three of the states are net exporting states for these students. It is not surprising that first-professional students migrate out of state in view of the unequal distribution of opportunities for professional study across the states (Peterson and Smith 1970). For example, Colorado, Florida, and Louisiana do not have schools of optometry in their states; therefore, students must leave those states if they desire to study in that field. The analytical ratios for the professional students are found in tables 4 and 5.

Unclassified Students

Although the NCES survey requested that the institutions report data on unclassified students, the data will not be commented on in this discussion. However, information reported on the unclassified students can be found in tables 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Total First-time Students

In the fall of 1979, 533,544 students migrated to an out-of-state institution. This figure includes only students migrating to one of the fifty states or the District of Columbia. The breakdown of the students by level migrating out of state is shown in table 9. The student's level of study appears to have a significant effect on the student's decision to enroll in his home state. As might be expected, first-professional students migrate out of state proportionately more than any other level, followed by graduate students, undergraduate transfers, and finally freshmen.

Foreign Student Enrollment

Foreign student enrollments made up 2.4 percent of all new student enrollments at institutions in fall 1979. Table 10 lists the number of new foreign enrollments in Fall 1979 by state. Also included in this table are the foreign student enrollments as a percentage of the total state enrollment; the range is from 0.3 percent in Alaska to 8.5 percent in the District of Columbia. The second percentage is foreign student enrollments as a percentage of total foreign student enrollment in the United States. Over 42 percent of the first-time foreign student enrollment is concentrated in four states. California is the leader enrolling 22.1 percent of the total, followed by Texas with 8.2 percent, New York with 7.1 percent, and Florida with 5.2 percent of the foreign enrollments. The other 58 percent of the foreign enrollments are widely dispersed throughout the remaining states.

Enrollments by Control and Classification of Institution

With respect to the aggregate number of all of the in-migrating students (including foreign enrollments) that enroll for the first time at an institution, the private and public sectors enroll approximately the same percentage of students. However, as table 11 shows, migration to a public as opposed to a private institution varies according to region. For example, a student migrating into New England is more apt to go to a private institution, whereas a student migrating into the Far West will probably enroll in a public institution. The reason for this may simply be that there is a high concentration of private institutions in New England and proportionately more public institutions in the West. Private institutions, with a few exceptions, may also have a relatively higher profile in the East than in the West. In the Great Lakes and Plains, migrating students are about evenly split between public and private institutions.

Using the NCHEMS taxonomy for classifying types of institutions, we can see in table 12 that the largest portion (35.6 percent) of in-migrating students enrolling at an out-of-state institution attend a major doctoral institution. (Note that all students including foreign enrollments are included in this table.) The comprehensive, general baccalaureate, and two-year classifications enroll almost equal proportions of students, at 19.5 percent, 18.0 percent, and 18.2 percent respectively. Table 12 also provides a detailed breakdown of migration by type of institution within geographical region. For example, in New England, the Mid East, and the Great Lakes, less than ten percent of the students who migrate attend a two-year school. In the Far West this number is over 40 percent.

Tables 13 and 14 provide additional detail for the data in table 12. These two tables list the number of nonresidents (excluding foreign enrollments) in each state by the type of institution and by control: public or private.

A comparison of tables 13 and 14 reveals (total N) whether the public or private sector in such states attracts more out-of-state students. As might be expected, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania heavily enroll out-of-state students in the private sector. Correspondingly, Arizona, California, and Texas heavily enroll students in the public sectors.

Tables 13 and 14 show, by control of the institution, which classification of institution enrolls the most students. In Arizona, California, and Florida, all of which have large public community college systems, over half of the out-of-state students attending public institutions enroll in two-year institutions. Henderson (1977) identifies low tuition rates and the convenient locations of the two-year colleges as the attraction for prospective students.

Just as tables 13 and 14 allow administrators to know the types of institutions in their state to which out-of-state students are attracted, tables 15 and 16 allow administrators to know the types of institutions into which students from their state are migrating. Table 15 is for the public sector, table 16 is for the private. A comparison of tables 15 and 16 shows that students from a majority of the states attend public institutions.

Changes Over Time

The 1979 residence and migration data indicate that 87 percent of all first-time students remained in their home state to study. This percentage represents the latest in a series of gradual increases in the proportion of college students remaining in their home state since 1949 (Elden 1977; Linney 1979), as shown in the following data:

Year	Proportion Enrolled in Home State
1949	80%
1958	81%
1963	81%
1968	83%
1975	85%
1979*	87%

*1979 data included only first-time students whereas previous years also included continuing students.

Why are more students choosing to attend college within their home state? One reason might be the increased cost of going out of state. Tuition for nonresidents has risen dramatically at many public institutions. The problem is compounded by the increasing cost of living and travel costs to attend an out-of-state institution. Fewer students may be able to afford college outside of their home state.

Financial aid policies may also be a reason for fewer students leaving their home state. There is often a stipulation in state-supported financial aid that the aid is not portable to another state. Of course, this explanation does not apply in the case of federal financial aid for 1979, but the future cuts planned for federal aid may impact the mobility of students.

Some state agencies and state institutions are also discouraging out-of-state students from attending their schools. They have the philosophy that they must first take care of their own students. They may establish rules for admitting resident students first, or as noted earlier, set very high tuition rates for nonresidents. Some institutions also have set ceilings on the number of out-of-state students that can be admitted.

Other Levels of Analysis

Although this discussion has concentrated primarily on data relating to individual states or the country as a whole, the residence and migration data are also available and useful at the institutional and intrastate levels:

(1) State agencies may be interested in determining which particular institutions are enrolling the students who migrate out of state and why. For example, it turns out that most of the students who migrate out of Minnesota attend institutions that are located within 50 miles of the Minnesota border. One factor that undoubtedly contributes greatly to this situation is that Minnesota has complete tuition

reciprocity with three of the contiguous states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin) and a limited agreement with Iowa.

(2) An analysis by sector may also be useful. That is, when students leave the state, in what types of institutions do they enroll--public or private institutions, two-year or baccalaureate colleges, or research universities?

(3) At a somewhat higher level of aggregation, a state may also want to know which states are enrolling its outmigrating students. As mentioned earlier, most states export primarily to contiguous states, which is not surprising; but what is the attraction of other, noncontiguous states? Is it that they are also simply nearby, or can other factors be identified?

(4) Institutions can, of course, analyze their own data to discover where their students originate. Many institutions use data at the county level or other service areas in looking at the origins of in-state students.

In short, residence and migration data can be useful for analyzing enrollments, or employing marketing strategies, or making policy decisions in higher education. The data show patterns of student behavior that are interesting from a number of perspectives and levels of analysis.

Table 1
Net Migration of First-time Freshman Students Ranked by State
Fall 1979

Exporting States			Importing States		
Rank	State	Net Migration	Rank	State	Net Migration
1	New Jersey	-25,217	1	North Carolina	6,345
2	New York	-15,243	2	Massachusetts	6,219
3	Illinois	-13,451	3	Tennessee	4,855
4	Connecticut	- 8,214	4	Texas	4,671
5	Maryland	- 5,082	5	Arizona	4,579
6	Ohio	- 1,918	6	California	4,527
7	Minnesota	- 1,880	7	District of Columbia	4,132
8	New Mexico	- 1,432	8	Alabama	4,125
9	Nevada	- 1,391	9	Indiana	4,096
10	Michigan	- 1,336	10	Utah	3,951
11	Alaska	- 1,241	11	Rhode Island	2,971
12	Hawaii	- 1,203	12	Kansas	2,597
13	Georgia	- 900	13	West Virginia	2,588
14	Montana	- 565	14	Vermont	2,236
15	Wyoming	- 197	15	Missouri	2,212
16	Oklahoma	- 66	16	South Carolina	2,201
17	Florida	- 38	17	New Hampshire	2,174
			18	Wisconsin	1,840
			19	Idaho	1,596
			20	Colorado	1,437
			21	Oregon	1,341
			22	Iowa	1,336
			23	Delaware	1,109
			24	Mississippi	1,015
			25	Kentucky	997
			26	Virginia	845
			27.5	Louisiana	580
			27.5	South Dakota	580
			29	Arkansas	481
			30	North Dakota	442
			31	Pennsylvania	410
			32	Nebraska	386
			33	Washington	255
			34	Maine	245

Table 2
Total First-time Students* Enrolled by Resident State and Level
Fall 1979

State	Freshmen	Undergrad Transfers	First Professional	Graduate	Unclassified	Total
ALABAMA	33,823	10,505	810	3,627	2,867	51,632
ALASKA	4,227	1,067	89	397	5,232	11,012
ARIZONA	42,423	17,174	675	3,010	5,475	68,757
ARKANSAS	17,378	5,044	821	1,662	2,416	27,321
CALIFORNIA	354,568	194,996	10,636	31,289	86,768	678,257
COLORADO	26,110	10,409	937	3,444	11,364	52,264
CONNECTICUT	39,857	11,205	1,419	7,454	8,859	68,794
DELAWARE	7,029	1,582	175	755	1,942	11,483
D.C.	6,920	1,072	498	1,291	1,964	11,745
FLORIDA	74,840	34,347	2,188	7,050	19,791	138,216
GEORGIA	34,103	12,218	1,226	5,051	5,617	58,215
HAWAII	9,904	3,922	305	951	1,296	16,378
IDAHO	9,348	2,448	204	956	1,594	14,550
ILLINOIS	149,111	37,910	4,274	14,763	32,437	238,495
INDIANA	42,327	8,647	1,181	4,878	9,329	66,362
IOWA	34,045	9,047	877	3,108	2,079	49,156
KANSAS	28,372	9,696	1,153	3,095	5,576	47,892
KENTUCKY	26,885	7,774	1,031	3,770	2,770	42,230
LOUISIANA	31,039	8,447	1,155	5,067	2,067	47,775
MAINE	8,675	2,026	326	885	5,335	17,247
MARYLAND	46,591	12,107	2,349	6,518	9,303	76,868
MASSACHUSETTS	78,115	16,324	2,706	14,257	23,678	135,080
MICHIGAN	111,379	36,839	3,243	9,972	12,833	174,266
MINNESOTA	41,972	10,778	1,798	3,616	3,956	62,120
MISSISSIPPI	28,192	7,913	576	2,298	2,405	41,384
MISSOURI	42,874	16,014	1,376	6,123	7,407	73,794
MONTANA	7,328	2,321	193	585	1,384	11,811
NEBRASKA	21,629	5,972	730	1,625	1,297	31,249
NEVADA	5,328	2,700	150	296	3,499	11,973
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,062	1,698	213	1,370	2,631	13,974
NEW JERSEY	86,151	29,003	3,717	9,851	24,357	153,079
NEW MEXICO	10,065	3,339	460	1,233	3,644	18,741
NEW YORK	194,150	62,384	10,269	35,859	62,798	365,460
NORTH CAROLINA	64,859	17,706	1,685	5,859	15,000	105,109
NORTH DAKOTA	8,154	2,326	268	389	1,215	12,352
OHIO	99,371	24,919	3,556	11,816	15,835	155,497
OKLAHOMA	29,749	27,798	1,290	4,581	6,504	69,922
OREGON	40,529	9,272	952	1,631	14,586	66,970
PENNSYLVANIA	100,635	23,152	4,902	17,106	19,778	165,573
RHODE ISLAND	11,218	1,757	385	1,364	6,936	21,660
SOUTH CAROLINA	33,597	7,585	685	2,360	5,141	49,368
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,835	1,793	263	586	1,392	10,869
TENNESSEE	37,820	10,979	1,320	3,232	7,736	61,087
TEXAS	146,502	60,590	5,023	18,214	13,146	243,475
UTAH	15,206	5,814	363	862	533	22,778
VERMONT	4,019	1,333	155	1,066	2,726	9,299
VIRGINIA	39,060	11,288	2,930	9,600	40,423	103,301
WASHINGTON	28,822	16,858	818	3,142	55,371	105,011
WEST VIRGINIA	14,745	3,517	404	1,783	4,205	24,654
WISCONSIN	63,112	13,722	1,266	6,195	10,272	94,567
WYOMING	4,625	1,663	121	198	2,988	9,595
TOTAL	2,411,678	839,000	84,146	286,090	597,753	4,218,667

*Excludes Foreign Students

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Table 3
Total First-time Students* Enrolled by State and Level
Fall 1979

State	Freshmen	Undergrad Transfers	First Professional	Graduate	Unclassified	Total
ALABAMA	37,948	12,127	793	3,637	2,525	57,030
ALASKA	2,986	493	9	204	5,099	8,791
ARIZONA	47,002	18,655	369	3,665	5,357	75,048
ARKANSAS	17,359	4,800	792	1,442	2,269	27,162
CALIFORNIA	359,095	200,342	11,073	33,278	87,171	690,959
COLORADO	27,547	11,699	779	3,662	11,818	55,505
CONNECTICUT	31,643	9,247	981	6,754	8,003	56,628
DELAWARE	8,138	1,329	0	561	2,086	12,114
D.C.	11,052	2,641	2,762	4,229	4,889	25,573
FLORIDA	74,802	35,841	1,265	6,656	20,821	139,385
GEORGIA	33,203	12,024	2,365	5,421	5,493	58,506
HAWAII	8,701	3,787	133	811	1,202	14,634
IDAHO	10,944	2,195	92	1,167	1,372	15,770
ILLINOIS	135,660	33,557	4,632	15,352	31,115	220,316
INDIANA	46,423	8,495	1,408	5,571	9,465	71,362
IOWA	35,381	8,621	1,135	3,102	1,812	50,051
KANSAS	30,969	9,688	865	2,902	5,605	50,029
KENTUCKY	27,882	7,958	1,163	3,966	2,582	43,551
LOUISIANA	31,619	8,944	1,194	5,116	1,923	48,796
MAINE	8,920	1,791	143	521	5,064	16,439
MARYLAND	41,509	10,722	1,577	5,545	7,894	67,247
MASSACHUSETTS	84,334	17,191	4,464	15,296	24,638	145,923
MICHIGAN	110,043	35,877	2,675	10,670	12,157	171,122
MINNESOTA	40,092	9,804	2,358	3,210	4,019	59,483
MISSISSIPPI	29,207	7,516	439	2,412	2,302	41,876
MISSOURI	45,086	16,224	2,563	6,880	7,918	78,671
MONTANA	6,763	2,367	37	425	1,239	10,931
NEBRASKA	22,015	5,993	680	1,474	992	31,154
NEVADA	3,937	2,384	0	327	3,525	10,173
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,236	2,126	178	1,129	2,329	15,998
NEW JERSEY	60,934	23,040	1,853	6,497	22,565	114,889
NEW MEXICO	8,633	3,316	199	1,068	3,688	16,904
NEW YORK	178,907	56,557	8,035	34,233	65,224	342,956
NORTH CAROLINA	71,204	19,107	1,759	5,917	14,754	112,741
NORTH DAKOTA	8,596	2,324	156	216	1,024	12,316
OHIO	97,453	23,273	3,892	12,004	15,035	151,657
OKLAHOMA	29,683	32,171	1,238	4,811	6,419	74,322
OREGON	41,870	9,842	1,236	1,851	14,485	69,284
PENNSYLVANIA	101,045	21,014	5,026	15,828	18,786	161,699
RHODE ISLAND	14,189	2,048	114	1,354	6,965	24,670
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,798	7,903	588	2,063	4,916	51,268
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,415	1,759	113	534	1,377	11,198
TENNESSEE	42,675	12,194	1,842	2,994	7,882	67,587
TEXAS	151,173	63,086	5,959	19,461	12,916	252,595
UTAH	19,157	8,007	287	918	384	28,753
VERMONT	6,255	1,490	233	1,211	2,479	11,668
VIRGINIA	39,905	10,329	2,905	8,339	42,153	103,631
WASHINGTON	29,077	18,424	752	3,387	56,970	108,610
WEST VIRGINIA	17,333	3,934	219	1,693	4,056	27,234
WISCONSIN	64,952	13,628	780	6,166	9,916	95,442
WYOMING	4,428	1,416	36	161	2,975	9,016
TOTAL	2,411,678	839,000	84,146	286,090	597,753	4,218,667

*Excludes Foreign Students

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4
OUT-MIGRATION BY STATE AND TYPE STUDENT
Fall 1979

ORIGIN STATE	FRESHMEN N	FRESHMEN %	UG TRANSFERS N	UG TRANSFERS %	1ST PRO N	1ST PRO %	GRADUATE N	GRADUATE %	UNCLASSIFIED N	UNCLASSIFIED %	TOTAL N	TOTAL %
ALABAMA	2,704	8.0%	1,149	10.9%	287	35.4%	780	21.5%	429	15.0%	5,349	10.4%
ALASKA	1,404	33.2%	694	65.0%	86	96.6%	235	59.2%	205	3.9%	2,624	23.8%
ARIZONA	2,772	6.5%	1,792	10.4%	357	52.9%	525	17.4%	535	9.3%	5,981	8.7%
ARKANSAS	1,878	10.8%	1,051	20.8%	204	24.8%	456	27.4%	266	11.0%	3,855	14.1%
CALIFORNIA	10,830	3.1%	6,818	3.5%	1,928	18.1%	4,048	12.9%	2,601	3.0%	26,225	3.9%
COLORADO	4,003	15.3%	1,886	18.1%	391	41.7%	1,004	29.2%	430	3.8%	7,716	14.8%
CONNECTICUT	13,374	33.6%	3,061	27.3%	911	64.2%	2,027	27.2%	1,316	14.9%	20,689	30.1%
DELAWARE	1,694	24.1%	533	33.7%	175	100.0%	464	61.5%	271	14.0%	3,137	27.3%
D.C.	2,159	31.3%	593	55.3%	213	42.8%	550	42.6%	493	25.1%	4,018	34.2%
FLORIDA	10,959	14.5%	4,573	13.3%	1,230	56.2%	2,053	29.1%	1,055	5.3%	19,770	14.3%
GEORGIA	6,845	20.1%	2,056	16.8%	323	26.3%	1,010	20.0%	591	10.5%	10,825	18.6%
HAWAII	2,063	20.8%	793	20.2%	176	57.7%	302	40.2%	239	18.4%	3,653	22.3%
IDAHO	1,813	19.4%	1,111	45.4%	155	76.0%	312	32.6%	505	31.7%	3,896	26.8%
ILLINOIS	19,660	13.2%	7,012	18.5%	1,243	29.1%	3,011	20.4%	1,877	5.8%	32,803	13.8%
INDIANA	5,185	12.2%	1,968	22.8%	508	43.0%	1,310	26.9%	623	6.7%	9,594	14.5%
IOWA	4,592	13.5%	1,963	21.7%	373	42.5%	1,020	30.8%	568	27.3%	8,516	17.3%
KANSAS	2,338	8.2%	2,005	20.7%	356	30.9%	1,015	32.8%	722	12.9%	6,436	13.4%
KENTUCKY	2,764	10.3%	1,151	14.8%	218	21.1%	811	21.5%	623	22.5%	5,567	13.2%
LOUISIANA	2,493	8.0%	1,041	12.3%	287	24.8%	770	15.2%	310	15.0%	4,901	10.3%
MAINE	2,361	27.4%	600	29.6%	252	77.3%	460	52.0%	394	7.4%	4,067	23.7%
MARYLAND	9,183	19.7%	2,903	24.0%	1,054	44.9%	2,378	36.5%	2,081	22.4%	17,599	22.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	12,886	16.5%	2,959	18.1%	881	32.6%	2,911	20.4%	1,328	5.6%	20,965	15.5%
MICHIGAN	6,921	6.2%	3,164	8.6%	1,094	33.7%	1,787	17.9%	901	7.0%	13,867	8.0%
MINNESOTA	6,903	16.4%	2,778	25.8%	436	24.2%	1,378	36.1%	535	13.5%	12,030	19.4%
MISSISSIPPI	1,584	5.3%	1,006	12.7%	151	26.2%	522	22.7%	203	8.4%	3,466	8.4%
MISSOURI	5,579	13.0%	3,117	19.5%	319	23.2%	1,324	21.6%	652	8.8%	10,991	14.9%
MONTANA	1,484	20.3%	610	26.3%	159	82.4%	314	53.7%	259	18.7%	2,826	23.9%
NEBRASKA	2,127	9.8%	922	15.4%	234	52.1%	443	27.3%	408	31.6%	4,134	13.2%
NEVADA	1,866	35.0%	909	33.1%	150	100.0%	233	28.7%	156	4.5%	3,314	27.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,838	35.2%	563	33.2%	166	77.9%	671	49.0%	542	20.6%	4,780	34.2%
NEW JERSEY	28,034	32.5%	6,925	23.9%	2,353	63.3%	4,435	45.0%	2,840	11.7%	44,587	29.1%
NEW MEXICO	2,740	27.2%	1,256	37.6%	283	61.5%	484	39.3%	242	6.6%	5,005	26.7%
NEW YORK	30,491	15.7%	10,147	16.3%	3,986	38.8%	6,630	18.5%	2,978	4.7%	54,232	14.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	3,338	5.1%	1,553	8.8%	462	27.4%	1,416	24.2%	812	5.4%	7,581	7.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	1,222	15.0%	740	31.8%	144	53.7%	272	69.9%	270	22.2%	2,648	21.4%
OHIO	11,775	11.8%	3,844	15.4%	941	26.5%	2,597	22.0%	1,368	8.6%	20,525	13.2%
OKLAHOMA	2,391	8.0%	1,096	3.9%	291	22.6%	582	12.7%	321	4.9%	4,681	6.7%
OREGON	2,771	6.8%	1,640	17.7%	242	25.4%	748	45.9%	890	6.1%	6,291	9.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	16,139	16.0%	4,904	21.2%	1,612	32.9%	4,035	23.6%	2,039	10.3%	28,729	17.4%
RHODE ISLAND	2,507	22.3%	536	30.5%	316	82.1%	622	45.6%	297	4.3%	4,278	19.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,735	8.1%	951	12.5%	220	32.1%	805	34.1%	449	8.7%	5,160	10.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,190	17.4%	618	34.5%	198	75.3%	221	37.7%	163	11.7%	2,390	22.0%
TENNESSEE	3,693	9.8%	1,357	12.4%	309	23.4%	965	29.9%	449	5.8%	6,773	11.1%
TEXAS	5,634	3.8%	3,375	5.6%	511	10.2%	1,811	9.9%	1,065	8.1%	12,396	5.1%
UTAH	1,008	6.6%	518	8.9%	218	60.1%	381	44.2%	181	34.0%	2,306	10.1%
VERMONT	1,373	34.2%	455	34.1%	91	58.7%	371	34.8%	343	12.6%	2,633	28.3%
VIRGINIA	7,586	19.4%	2,971	26.3%	863	29.5%	3,026	31.5%	2,090	5.2%	16,536	16.0%
WASHINGTON	3,891	13.3%	1,931	11.5%	499	61.0%	1,299	41.3%	817	1.5%	8,437	8.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	1,052	11.2%	675	19.2%	214	53.0%	431	24.2%	281	6.7%	3,253	13.2%
WISCONSIN	5,077	8.0%	1,985	14.5%	710	56.1%	1,280	20.7%	659	6.4%	9,711	10.3%
WYOMING	918	19.8%	537	32.3%	96	79.3%	147	74.2%	80	2.7%	1,778	18.5%

%=Percent of Total State Residents Enrolled In-state or Out-of-state

Table 5
IN-MIGRATION BY STATE AND TYPE STUDENT
Fall 1979

DESTINATION STATE	FRESHMEN N	FRESHMEN %	UG TRANSFERS N	UG TRANSFERS %	1ST PRO N	1ST PRO %	GRADUATE N	GRADUATE %	UNCLASSIFIED N	UNCLASSIFIED %	TOTAL N	TOTAL %
ALABAMA	6,829	18.0%	2,771	22.8%	270	34.0%	790	21.7%	87	3.4%	10,747	18.8%
ALASKA	163	5.5%	120	24.3%	6	66.7%	42	20.6%	72	1.4%	403	4.6%
ARIZONA	7,351	15.6%	3,273	17.5%	51	13.8%	1,180	32.2%	417	7.8%	12,272	16.4%
ARKANSAS	2,359	13.2%	807	16.8%	175	22.1%	236	16.4%	119	5.2%	3,696	13.6%
CALIFORNIA	15,357	4.3%	12,164	6.1%	2,365	21.4%	6,037	18.1%	3,004	3.4%	38,927	5.6%
COLORADO	5,440	19.7%	3,178	27.2%	233	29.9%	1,222	33.4%	884	7.5%	10,957	19.7%
CONNECTICUT	5,160	16.3%	1,103	11.9%	473	48.2%	1,327	19.6%	460	5.7%	8,523	15.1%
DELAWARE	2,803	34.4%	280	21.1%	0	0.0%	270	48.1%	415	19.9%	3,768	31.1%
D.C.	6,301	57.0%	2,162	81.9%	2,477	89.7%	3,488	82.5%	3,418	69.9%	17,846	69.8%
FLORIDA	10,821	14.5%	6,067	16.9%	307	24.3%	1,659	24.9%	2,085	10.0%	20,939	15.0%
GEORGIA	5,945	17.9%	1,862	15.5%	1,462	61.8%	1,380	25.5%	467	8.5%	11,116	19.0%
HAWAII	860	9.9%	658	17.4%	4	3.0%	242	29.8%	145	12.1%	1,909	13.0%
IDAHO	3,409	31.1%	858	39.1%	43	46.7%	523	44.8%	283	20.6%	5,116	32.4%
ILLINOIS	6,209	4.6%	2,659	7.9%	1,601	34.6%	3,600	23.4%	555	1.8%	14,624	6.6%
INDIANA	9,281	20.0%	1,816	21.4%	735	52.2%	2,003	36.0%	759	8.0%	14,594	20.5%
IOWA	5,928	16.8%	1,537	17.8%	631	55.6%	1,014	32.7%	301	16.6%	9,411	18.8%
KANSAS	4,935	15.9%	1,997	20.6%	68	7.9%	822	28.3%	751	13.4%	8,573	17.1%
KENTUCKY	3,761	13.5%	1,335	16.8%	350	30.1%	1,007	25.4%	435	16.8%	6,888	15.8%
LOUISIANA	3,073	9.7%	1,538	17.2%	326	27.3%	819	16.0%	166	8.6%	5,922	12.1%
MAINE	2,626	29.4%	365	20.4%	69	48.3%	96	18.4%	123	2.4%	3,279	19.9%
MARYLAND	4,101	9.9%	1,518	14.2%	282	17.9%	1,405	25.3%	672	8.5%	7,978	11.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	19,105	22.7%	3,826	22.3%	2,639	59.1%	3,950	25.6%	2,288	9.3%	31,808	21.8%
MICHIGAN	5,585	5.1%	1,902	5.3%	526	19.7%	2,485	23.3%	225	1.9%	10,723	6.3%
MINNESOTA	5,023	12.5%	1,804	19.4%	996	42.2%	972	30.3%	598	14.9%	9,393	15.8%
MISSISSIPPI	2,599	8.9%	609	8.1%	14	3.2%	636	26.4%	100	4.3%	3,958	9.5%
MISSOURI	7,791	17.3%	3,327	20.5%	1,506	58.4%	2,081	30.2%	1,163	14.7%	15,868	20.2%
MONTANA	919	13.6%	656	27.7%	3	8.1%	154	36.2%	214	16.0%	1,946	17.8%
NEBRASKA	2,513	11.4%	943	15.7%	184	27.1%	292	19.8%	107	10.8%	4,039	13.0%
NEVADA	475	12.1%	593	24.9%	0	0.0%	264	60.7%	182	5.2%	1,514	14.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,012	49.0%	991	46.6%	131	73.6%	430	38.1%	240	10.3%	6,804	42.5%
NEW JERSEY	2,817	4.6%	962	4.2%	489	26.4%	1,081	16.6%	1,048	4.6%	6,397	5.6%
NEW MEXICO	1,308	15.2%	1,233	37.2%	22	11.1%	319	29.9%	286	7.8%	3,168	18.7%
NEW YORK	15,248	8.5%	4,320	7.6%	1,752	21.8%	5,004	14.6%	5,404	8.3%	31,728	9.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	9,683	13.6%	2,954	15.5%	536	30.5%	1,474	24.9%	556	3.8%	15,213	13.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	1 664	19.4%	738	31.8%	32	20.5%	99	45.8%	79	7.7%	2,612	21.2%
OHIO	9 857	10.1%	2,198	9.4%	1,277	32.8%	2,785	23.2%	568	3.8%	16,685	11.0%
OKLAHOMA	2,325	7.8%	5,469	17.0%	239	19.3%	812	16.9%	236	3.7%	9,081	12.2%
OREGON	4,172	9.8%	2,210	22.5%	526	42.6%	968	52.3%	789	5.4%	8,605	12.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	16,549	16.4%	2,766	13.2%	1,736	34.5%	2,757	17.4%	1,047	5.6%	24,855	15.4%
RHODE ISLAND	5,478	38.6%	827	40.4%	45	39.5%	612	45.2%	326	4.7%	7,288	29.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,936	13.8%	1,269	16.1%	123	20.9%	508	24.6%	224	4.6%	7,060	13.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,770	23.9%	584	33.2%	48	42.5%	169	31.6%	148	10.7%	2,719	24.3%
TENNESSEE	8,548	20.0%	2,572	21.1%	831	45.1%	727	24.3%	595	7.5%	13,273	19.6%
TEXAS	10,305	6.8%	5,871	9.3%	1,447	24.3%	3,058	15.7%	835	6.5%	21,516	8.5%
UTAH	4,959	25.9%	2,711	33.9%	142	49.5%	437	47.6%	32	8.3%	8,281	28.8%
VERMONT	3,609	57.7%	612	41.1%	169	72.5%	516	42.6%	96	3.9%	5,002	42.9%
VIRGINIA	8,431	21.1%	2,012	19.5%	838	28.8%	1,765	21.2%	3,820	9.1%	16,866	16.3%
WASHINGTON	4,146	14.3%	3,497	19.0%	433	57.6%	1,544	45.6%	2,416	4.2%	12,036	11.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	4,240	24.5%	1,092	27.8%	29	13.2%	340	20.1%	132	3.3%	5,833	21.4%
WISCONSIN	6,917	10.6%	1,891	13.9%	224	28.7%	1,251	20.3%	303	3.1%	10,586	11.1%
WYOMING	721	16.3%	290	20.5%	11	30.6%	110	68.3%	67	2.3%	1,199	13.3%

%=Percentage of Total Enrolled (excluding Foreign & Territories)

Table 6

Net Migration of Undergraduate Transfer Students Ranked by State
Fall 1979

Exporting States			Importing States		
Rank	State	Net migration	Rank	State	Net migration
1	New Jersey	-5,963	1	California	5,346
2	New York	-5,827	2	Oklahoma	4,373
3	Illinois	-4,353	3	Texas	2,496
4	Pennsylvania	-2,138	4	Utah	2,193
5	Connecticut	-1,958	5	Alabama	1,622
6	Ohio	-1,646	6	District of Columbia	1,569
7	Maryland	-1,385	7	Washington	1,566
8	Michigan	-1,262	8	Florida	1,494
9	Minnesota	- 974	9	Arizona	1,481
10	Virginia	- 959	10	North Carolina	1,401
11	Alaska	- 574	11	Colorado	1,290
12	Iowa	- 426	12	Tennessee	1,215
13	Mississippi	- 397	13	Massachusetts	867
14	Nevada	- 316	14	Oregon	570
15.5	Delaware	- 253	15	Louisiana	497
15.5	Idaho	- 253	16	New Hampshire	428
17	Wyoming	- 247	17	West Virginia	417
18	Arkansas	- 244	18	South Carolina	318
19	Maine	- 235	19	Rhode Island	291
20	Georgia	- 194	20	Missouri	210
21	Indiana	- 152	21	Kentucky	184
22	Hawaii	- 135	22	Vermont	157
23	Wisconsin	- 94	23	Montana	46
24	South Dakota	- 34	24	Nebraska	21
25	New Mexico	- 23			
26	Kansas	- 8			
27	North Dakota	- 2			

Table 7

Net Migration of Graduate Students
Ranked by State
Fall 1979

Exporting States

Rank	State	Net migration
1	New Jersey	-3,354
2	New York	-1,626
3	Pennsylvania	-1,278
4	Virginia	-1,261
5	Maryland	- 973
6	Connecticut	- 700
7	Minnesota	- 406
8	Florida	- 394
9	Maine	- 364
10	South Carolina	- 297
11	New Hampshire	- 241
12	Tennessee	- 238
13	Arkansas	- 220
14	Delaware	- 194
15.5	Alaska	- 193
15.5	Kansas	- 193
17	North Dakota	- 173
18	New Mexico	- 165
19	Montana	- 160
20	Nebraska	- 151
21	Hawaii	- 140
22	West Virginia	- 91
23	South Dakota	- 52
24	Wyoming	- 37
25	Wisconsin	- 29
26	Rhode Island	- 10
27	Iowa	- 6

Importing States

Rank	State	Net migration
1	District of Columbia	2,938
2	California	1,989
3	Texas	1,247
4	Massachusetts	1,039
5	Missouri	757
6	Michigan	698
7	Indiana	693
8	Arizona	655
9	Illinois	589
10	Georgia	370
11	Washington	245
12	Oklahoma	230
13	Oregon	226
14	Colorado	218
15	Idaho	211
16	Kentucky	196
17	Ohio	188
18	Vermont	145
19	Mississippi	114
20	North Carolina	58
21	Utah	56
22	Louisiana	49
23	Nevada	31
24	Alabama	10

Table 8

Net Migration of First-time Professional Students Ranked by State
Fall 1979

Exporting States

Rank	State	Net Migration
1	New York	-2,234
2	New Jersey	-1,864
3	Florida	- 923
4	Maryland	- 772
5	Michigan	- 568
6	Wisconsin	- 486
7	Connecticut	- 438
8	Arizona	- 306
9	Kansas	- 288
10	Rhode Island	- 271
11	New Mexico	- 261
12	West Virginia	- 185
13	Maine	- 183
14	Delaware	- 175
15	Hawaii	- 172
16	Colorado	- 158
17	Montana	- 156
18.5	Nevada	- 150
18.5	South Dakota	- 150
20	Mississippi	- 137
21.5	Idaho	- 112
21.5	North Dakota	- 112
23	South Carolina	- 97
24	Wyoming	- 85
25	Alaska	- 80
26	Utah	- 76
27	Washington	- 66
28	Oklahoma	- 52
29	Nebraska	- 50
30	New Hampshire	- 35
31	Arkansas	- 29
32	Virginia	- 25
33	Alabama	- 17

Importing States

Rank	State	Net Migration
1	District of Columbia	2,264
2	Massachusetts	1,758
3	Missouri	1,187
4	Georgia	1,139
5	Texas	936
6	Minnesota	560
7	Tennessee	522
8	California	437
9	Illinois	358
10	Ohio	336
11	Oregon	284
12	Iowa	258
13	Indiana	227
14	Kentucky	132
15	Pennsylvania	124
16	Vermont	78
17	North Carolina	74
18	Louisiana	39

Table 9

Summary of First-time Students Enrolling at an Out-of-State Institution, by Level

Level	Number of Students Enrolled Out-of-State	Percent of Total Level Enrolling Out of-State
Freshmen	289,357	12.0
Undergraduate Transfers	108,797	13.0
Graduate	66,762	23.3
First-Professional	28,876	34.3
Unclassified	39,752	6.7
TOTAL	533,544	12.6

Table 10

First-Time Foreign Student Enrollment
Fall 1979

State	Total Number of First-Time Foreign Students	Foreign Students as % of Total State Enrollments	Foreign Students as % of Foreign Student Enrollment
Alabama	746	1.3	0.7
Alaska	24	0.3	0.0
Arizona	1,866	2.4	1.8
Arkansas	419	1.5	0.4
California	22,982	7.3	22.1
Colorado	1,183	2.1	1.1
Connecticut	718	1.3	0.7
Delaware	182	1.5	0.2
District of Columbia	2,393	8.5	2.3
Florida	5,448	3.7	5.2
Georgia	1,156	1.9	1.1
Hawaii	630	4.1	0.6
Idaho	412	2.5	0.4
Illinois	3,565	2.9	3.4
Indiana	1,648	2.3	1.6
Iowa	1,265	2.5	1.2
Kansas	1,325	2.6	1.3
Kentucky	660	1.5	0.6
Louisiana	1,473	2.9	1.4
Maine	131	0.8	0.1
Maryland	1,916	2.8	1.8
Massachusetts	3,284	2.2	3.2
Michigan	4,032	2.3	3.9
Minnesota	1,131	1.9	1.1
Mississippi	557	1.3	0.5
Missouri	2,130	2.6	2.0
Montana	143	1.3	0.1
Nebraska	357	1.1	0.3
Nevada	172	1.7	0.2
New Hampshire	184	1.1	0.2
New Jersey	1,237	1.1	1.2
New Mexico	476	2.7	0.5
New York	7,381	2.1	7.1
North Carolina	1,383	1.2	1.3
North Dakota	206	1.6	0.2
Ohio	2,331	1.5	2.2
Oklahoma	3,863	4.3	3.7
Oregon	1,268	1.8	1.2
Pennsylvania	2,649	1.6	2.5
Rhode Island	328	1.3	0.3
South Carolina	478	0.9	0.5
South Dakota	195	1.7	0.2
Tennessee	1,015	1.5	1.0
Texas	8,532	3.3	8.2
Utah	1,070	3.6	1.0
Vermont	345	2.9	0.3
Virginia	2,444	2.3	2.3
Washington	4,285	3.8	4.1
West Virginia	357	1.3	0.3
Wisconsin	1,169	1.2	1.1
Wyoming	85	0.9	0.1

Table 11

Percentage Of All First Time Students At An Institution Migrating Into A Region By Control of Institution Fall 1979

Region Into Which Students Migrate*	Control	
	Public	Private
New England	20.1%	79.9%
Mid East	27.9%	72.1%
Great Lakes	53.4%	46.6%
Plains	50.3%	49.7%
Southeast	60.0%	40.0%
Southwest	71.9%	28.1%
Rocky Mountains	60.7%	39.3%
Far West	70.8%	29.2%
Outlying Areas (all regions)	52.2%	47.8%
All Regions	51.3%	48.7%

*The states defining the regions are as follows:

1. New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)
2. Mid East (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania)
3. Great Lakes (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin)
4. Plains (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)
5. Southeast (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia)
6. Southwest (Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)
7. Rocky Mountains (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming)
8. Far West (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)
9. Outlying Areas (Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Trust Territory)

Table 12

Percentage Of All First Time Students* Enrolling At An Out-Of-State Institution by NCHEMS Classification of Students by Region

NCHEMS Classification

Region	Major Doctoral	Comprehensive	General Baccalaureate	Two-Year	Med/Prof	Uncl.	Total
New England	42.9%	16.1%	17.5%	9.0%	14.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Mid East	47.4%	16.0%	20.1%	7.2%	9.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Great Lakes	45.0%	19.0%	18.4%	8.8%	8.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Plains	26.4%	18.5%	28.9%	11.5%	14.4%	0.3%	100.0%
Southeast	28.2%	24.4%	22.2%	20.1%	5.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Southwest	33.6%	18.0%	12.8%	29.1%	5.1%	1.4%	100.0%
Rocky Mountains	53.2%	8.7%	15.5%	19.3%	2.8%	0.5%	100.0%
Far West	20.9%	24.1%	6.0%	40.1%	8.8%	0.1%	100.0%
Outlying Areas	0.0%	41.0%	50.9%	5.0%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%
All Regions	35.6%	19.5%	18.0%	18.2%	8.4%	0.3%	100.0%

*Includes foreign student enrollment

Table 13

Total Non-residents by State and Institution Type
(Control= PUBLIC)

Destination State	Major Doctoral N	Major Doctoral %	Comprehensive N	Comprehensive %	General BA N	General BA %	Two-Year N	Two-Year %	Med/Prof N	Med/Prof %	Unclassified N	Unclassified %	Total N	Total %
ALABAMA	3,371	40.5%	2,897	34.8%	392	4.7%	1,661	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8,321	100.0%
ALASKA	0	0.0%	215	58.0%	0	0.0%	149	40.2%	7	1.9%	0	0.0%	371	100.0%
ARIZONA	4,816	41.4%	791	6.8%	0	0.0%	6,026	51.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11,633	100.0%
ARKANSAS	912	41.6%	566	25.8%	372	17.0%	285	13.0%	55	2.5%	0	0.0%	2,190	100.0%
CALIFORNIA	3,463	13.5%	2,006	7.8%	0	0.0%	20,078	78.0%	197	0.8%	0	0.0%	25,744	100.0%
COLORADO	4,942	59.0%	483	5.8%	1,356	16.2%	1,272	15.2%	309	3.7%	16	0.2%	8,378	100.0%
CONNECTICUT	881	44.7%	571	29.0%	0	0.0%	493	25.0%	15	0.8%	9	0.5%	1,969	100.0%
DELAWARE	2,348	88.4%	0	0.0%	191	7.2%	118	4.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,657	100.0%
D.C.	0	0.0%	149	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	149	100.0%
FLORIDA	2,987	24.2%	1,021	8.3%	0	0.0%	8,323	67.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12,331	100.0%
GEORGIA	3,053	60.1%	1,113	21.9%	141	2.8%	651	12.8%	118	2.3%	0	0.0%	5,076	100.0%
HAWAII	738	72.1%	0	0.0%	94	9.2%	192	18.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,024	100.0%
IDAHO	729	30.6%	1,289	54.2%	140	5.9%	221	9.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,379	100.0%
ILLINOIS	1,933	42.7%	1,504	33.2%	0	0.0%	1,011	22.3%	77	1.7%	0	0.0%	4,525	100.0%
INDIANA	5,265	75.7%	1,229	17.7%	123	1.8%	253	3.6%	83	1.2%	0	0.0%	6,953	100.0%
IOWA	2,957	77.3%	128	3.3%	0	0.0%	658	17.2%	0	0.0%	84	2.2%	3,827	100.0%
KANSAS	2,131	35.7%	931	15.6%	899	15.1%	1,905	31.9%	101	1.7%	0	0.0%	5,967	100.0%
KENTUCKY	1,848	41.5%	2,140	48.1%	339	7.6%	121	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4,448	100.0%
LOUISIANA	853	28.5%	2,014	67.2%	20	0.7%	78	2.6%	33	1.1%	0	0.0%	2,998	100.0%
MAINE	808	61.7%	161	12.3%	112	8.6%	46	3.5%	180	13.8%	2	0.2%	1,309	100.0%
MARYLAND	2,191	44.5%	973	19.8%	930	18.9%	557	11.3%	270	5.5%	0	0.0%	4,921	100.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	884	29.2%	523	17.3%	296	9.8%	1,219	40.2%	108	3.6%	0	0.0%	3,030	100.0%
MICHIGAN	5,458	74.0%	917	12.4%	232	3.1%	770	10.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7,377	100.0%
MINNESOTA	1,924	41.3%	2,106	45.3%	249	5.4%	374	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4,653	100.0%
MISSISSIPPI	1,526	50.2%	475	15.6%	129	4.2%	750	24.7%	161	5.3%	0	0.0%	3,041	100.0%
MISSOURI	1,539	26.7%	2,466	42.8%	274	4.8%	807	14.0%	681	11.8%	0	0.0%	5,767	100.0%
MONTANA	859	51.4%	550	32.9%	73	4.4%	51	3.1%	139	8.3%	0	0.0%	1,672	100.0%
NEBRASKA	561	37.4%	518	34.5%	43	2.9%	184	12.3%	126	8.4%	69	4.6%	1,501	100.0%
NEVADA	0	0.0%	992	69.5%	0	0.0%	435	30.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,427	100.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,263	50.7%	386	15.5%	0	0.0%	280	11.2%	562	22.6%	0	0.0%	2,491	100.0%
NEW JERSEY	1,020	37.0%	672	24.4%	831	30.2%	144	5.2%	89	3.2%	0	0.0%	2,756	100.0%
NEW MEXICO	1,792	62.1%	533	18.5%	0	0.0%	562	19.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,887	100.0%
NEW YORK	1,146	15.9%	967	13.4%	3,360	46.5%	1,481	20.5%	272	3.8%	0	0.0%	7,226	100.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	2,543	31.6%	2,430	30.2%	579	7.2%	2,407	29.9%	97	1.2%	0	0.0%	8,056	100.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	789	34.3%	807	35.1%	174	7.6%	460	20.0%	68	3.0%	0	0.0%	2,298	100.0%
OHIO	5,671	77.5%	484	6.6%	246	3.4%	862	11.8%	13	0.2%	45	0.6%	7,321	100.0%
OKLAHOMA	1,697	58.0%	303	10.3%	476	16.3%	359	12.3%	93	3.2%	0	0.0%	2,928	100.0%
OREGON	2,934	51.3%	701	12.3%	86	1.5%	1,658	29.0%	343	6.0%	0	0.0%	5,722	100.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	2,699	43.1%	1,878	30.0%	772	12.3%	585	9.3%	325	5.2%	0	0.0%	6,259	100.0%
RHODE ISLAND	989	67.3%	310	21.1%	0	0.0%	171	11.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,470	100.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,177	59.9%	542	14.9%	367	10.1%	470	12.9%	78	2.1%	0	0.0%	3,634	100.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	579	39.7%	511	35.1%	183	12.6%	0	0.0%	184	12.6%	0	0.0%	1,457	100.0%
TENNESSEE	1,939	40.8%	1,936	40.7%	147	3.1%	668	14.0%	66	1.4%	0	0.0%	4,756	100.0%
TEXAS	5,632	40.3%	2,395	17.2%	45	0.3%	5,170	37.0%	611	4.4%	109	0.8%	13,962	100.0%
UTAH	1,788	61.5%	0	0.0%	423	14.6%	695	23.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,906	100.0%
VERMONT	1,510	70.7%	0	0.0%	533	25.0%	93	4.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,136	100.0%
VIRGINIA	3,752	32.7%	4,538	39.5%	947	8.3%	2,238	19.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11,475	100.0%
WASHINGTON	3,810	42.1%	1,784	19.7%	265	2.9%	3,185	35.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9,044	100.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	1,839	45.3%	383	9.4%	1,492	36.7%	336	8.3%	14	0.3%	0	0.0%	4,064	100.0%
WISCONSIN	2,440	33.4%	3,364	46.1%	169	2.3%	1,328	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7,301	100.0%
WYOMING	814	67.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	385	32.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,199	100.0%

%=Percent of non-resident students enrolled in state (excluding students of foreign origin)

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Table 14

Total Non-residents by State and Institution Type
(Control=PRIVATE)

Destination State	Major Doctoral N	%	Comprehensive N	%	General BA N	%	Two-Year N	%	Med/Prof N	%	Unclassified N	%	Total N	%
ALABAMA	0	0.0%	917	37.8%	1,016	41.9%	450	18.5%	43	1.8%	0	0.0%	2,426	100.0%
ALASKA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	18.8%	25	78.1%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	32	100.0%
ARIZONA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	84	13.1%	8	1.3%	530	82.9%	17	2.7%	639	100.0%
ARKANSAS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,270	84.3%	132	8.8%	104	6.9%	0	0.0%	1,506	100.0%
CALIFORNIA	3,588	27.2%	2,690	20.4%	1,322	10.0%	572	4.3%	4,986	37.8%	25	0.2%	13,183	100.0%
COLORADO	1,116	43.3%	0	0.0%	903	35.0%	220	8.5%	230	8.9%	110	4.3%	2,579	100.0%
CONNECTICUT	2,597	39.6%	3,285	50.1%	351	5.4%	217	3.3%	104	1.6%	0	0.0%	6,554	100.0%
DELAWARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	37	3.3%	1,074	96.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,111	100.0%
D.C.	15,793	89.2%	0	0.0%	741	4.2%	0	0.0%	1,105	6.2%	58	0.3%	17,697	100.0%
FLORIDA	2,135	24.8%	2,096	24.3%	2,406	28.0%	275	3.2%	1,614	18.8%	82	1.0%	8,608	100.0%
GEORGIA	1,698	28.1%	279	4.6%	2,269	37.6%	509	8.4%	1,285	21.3%	0	0.0%	6,040	100.0%
HAWAII	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	864	97.6%	0	0.0%	21	2.4%	0	0.0%	885	100.0%
IDAHO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	458	16.7%	2,279	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,737	100.0%
ILLINOIS	4,373	43.3%	595	5.9%	2,566	25.4%	114	1.1%	2,433	24.1%	18	0.2%	10,099	100.0%
INDIANA	1,998	26.1%	1,934	25.3%	2,966	38.8%	237	3.1%	506	6.6%	0	0.0%	7,641	100.0%
IOWA	0	0.0%	876	15.7%	3,807	68.2%	250	4.5%	651	11.7%	0	0.0%	5,584	100.0%
KANSAS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,065	79.2%	468	18.0%	73	2.8%	0	0.0%	2,606	100.0%
KENTUCKY	0	0.0%	23	0.9%	1,432	58.7%	213	8.7%	772	31.6%	0	0.0%	2,440	100.0%
LOUISIANA	1,634	55.9%	631	21.6%	509	17.4%	42	1.4%	108	3.7%	0	0.0%	2,924	100.0%
MAINE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,696	86.1%	2	0.1%	272	13.8%	0	0.0%	1,970	100.0%
MARYLAND	1,037	33.9%	399	13.1%	1,159	37.9%	13	0.4%	449	14.7%	0	0.0%	3,057	100.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	15,386	53.5%	3,030	10.5%	4,302	14.9%	2,461	8.6%	3,599	12.5%	0	0.0%	28,778	100.0%
MICHIGAN	179	5.3%	460	13.7%	1,377	41.2%	302	9.0%	677	20.2%	351	10.5%	3,346	100.0%
MINNESOTA	0	0.0%	263	5.5%	2,476	52.2%	129	2.7%	1,872	39.5%	0	0.0%	4,740	100.0%
MISSISSIPPI	0	0.0%	298	32.5%	317	34.6%	135	14.7%	167	18.2%	0	0.0%	917	100.0%
MISSOURI	2,308	22.8%	439	4.3%	3,662	36.3%	252	2.5%	3,424	33.9%	16	0.2%	10,101	100.0%
MONTANA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	226	82.5%	0	0.0%	48	17.5%	0	0.0%	274	100.0%
NEBRASKA	0	0.0%	879	34.6%	1,424	56.1%	133	5.2%	102	4.0%	0	0.0%	2,538	100.0%
NEVADA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	100.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,265	29.3%	129	3.0%	1,539	35.7%	276	6.4%	1,104	25.6%	0	0.0%	4,313	100.0%
NEW JERSEY	1,511	41.5%	1,164	32.0%	144	4.0%	180	4.9%	642	17.6%	0	0.0%	3,641	100.0%
NEW MEXICO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	271	96.4%	0	0.0%	10	3.6%	0	0.0%	281	100.0%
NEW YORK	10,328	42.2%	4,878	19.9%	4,647	19.0%	1,446	5.9%	3,193	13.0%	10	0.0%	24,502	100.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	1,086	15.2%	729	10.2%	3,942	55.1%	1,104	15.4%	296	4.1%	0	0.0%	7,157	100.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	91	29.0%	155	49.4%	68	21.7%	0	0.0%	314	100.0%
OHIO	632	6.7%	2,708	28.9%	4,280	45.7%	193	2.1%	1,551	16.6%	0	0.0%	9,364	100.0%
OKLAHOMA	0	0.0%	1,624	26.4%	4,235	68.8%	214	3.5%	78	1.3%	2	0.0%	6,153	100.0%
OREGON	0	0.0%	1,008	35.0%	1,090	37.8%	118	4.1%	639	22.2%	28	1.0%	2,883	100.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	4,856	26.1%	3,617	19.5%	7,445	40.0%	415	2.2%	2,248	12.1%	15	0.1%	18,596	100.0%
RHODE ISLAND	1,445	24.8%	680	11.7%	1,040	17.9%	0	0.0%	2,653	45.6%	0	0.0%	5,818	100.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0.0%	1,790	52.2%	968	28.3%	393	11.5%	275	8.0%	0	0.0%	3,426	100.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	631	50.0%	29	2.3%	602	47.7%	0	0.0%	1,262	100.0%
TENNESSEE	1,634	19.2%	353	4.1%	4,990	58.6%	777	9.1%	731	8.6%	32	0.4%	8,517	100.0%
TEXAS	2,138	28.3%	1,912	25.3%	1,303	17.2%	151	2.0%	1,383	18.3%	667	8.8%	7,554	100.0%
UTAH	4,613	85.8%	0	0.0%	640	11.9%	122	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,375	100.0%
VERMONT	0	0.0%	953	33.3%	1,289	45.0%	107	3.7%	517	18.0%	0	0.0%	2,866	100.0%
VIRGINIA	0	0.0%	1,663	30.8%	2,965	55.0%	489	9.1%	274	5.1%	0	0.0%	5,391	100.0%
WASHINGTON	0	0.0%	1,662	55.5%	863	28.8%	112	3.7%	333	11.1%	22	0.7%	2,992	100.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,661	93.9%	72	4.1%	36	2.0%	0	0.0%	1,769	100.0%
WISCONSIN	1,272	38.7%	22	0.7%	1,483	45.1%	36	1.1%	467	14.2%	5	0.2%	3,285	100.0%
WYOMING	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%

%=Percent of non-resident students enrolled in state (excluding students of foreign origin)

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Table 15

Total Out-migrants by Origin State and Destination Institution Type
(Control= PUBLIC)

Origin State	Destination Institution Type: Major Doctoral N	%	Comprehensive N	%	General BA N	%	Two-Year N	%	Med/Prof N	%	Unclassified N	%	Total N	%
ALABAMA	1,057	36.8%	649	22.6%	167	5.8%	934	32.5%	63	2.2%	6	0.2%	2,876	100.0%
ALASKA	587	33.2%	617	34.9%	90	5.1%	417	23.6%	55	3.1%	0	0.0%	1,766	100.0%
ARIZONA	840	25.6%	350	10.6%	220	6.7%	1,811	55.1%	44	1.3%	22	0.7%	3,287	100.0%
ARKANSAS	816	34.2%	527	22.1%	106	4.4%	877	36.8%	57	2.4%	1	0.0%	2,384	100.0%
CALIFORNIA	6,315	46.3%	2,341	17.2%	1,017	7.5%	3,605	26.4%	343	2.5%	19	0.1%	13,640	100.0%
COLORADO	1,639	44.2%	641	17.3%	143	3.9%	1,207	32.6%	72	1.9%	4	0.1%	3,706	100.0%
CONNECTICUT	2,818	50.4%	911	16.3%	498	8.9%	1,059	18.9%	300	5.4%	9	0.2%	5,595	100.0%
DELAWARE	554	37.6%	485	32.9%	107	7.3%	295	20.0%	30	2.0%	1	0.1%	1,472	100.0%
D.C.	661	30.3%	429	19.7%	442	20.2%	599	27.4%	51	2.3%	1	0.0%	2,183	100.0%
FLORIDA	3,946	40.6%	2,601	26.7%	707	7.3%	2,314	23.8%	160	1.6%	3	0.0%	9,731	100.0%
GEORGIA	2,169	33.3%	1,757	27.0%	326	5.0%	2,191	33.6%	65	1.0%	8	0.1%	6,516	100.0%
HAWAII	847	46.1%	291	15.8%	80	4.4%	574	31.2%	46	2.5%	0	0.0%	1,838	100.0%
IDAHO	831	32.9%	436	17.3%	78	3.1%	1,131	44.8%	47	1.9%	4	0.2%	2,527	100.0%
ILLINOIS	8,158	47.2%	3,743	21.7%	751	4.3%	4,275	24.7%	342	2.0%	17	0.1%	17,286	100.0%
INDIANA	2,030	40.7%	937	18.8%	215	4.3%	1,723	34.5%	70	1.4%	17	0.3%	4,992	100.0%
IOWA	1,613	30.7%	2,183	41.5%	183	3.5%	1,175	22.3%	93	1.8%	15	0.3%	5,262	100.0%
KANSAS	1,489	45.3%	464	14.1%	253	7.7%	981	29.8%	86	2.6%	14	0.4%	3,287	100.0%
KENTUCKY	1,367	43.9%	547	17.6%	258	8.3%	849	27.3%	86	2.8%	6	0.2%	3,113	100.0%
LOUISIANA	1,230	40.1%	488	15.9%	193	6.3%	1,041	33.9%	108	3.5%	8	0.3%	3,068	100.0%
MAINE	817	51.0%	193	12.0%	80	5.0%	466	29.1%	46	2.9%	0	0.0%	1,602	100.0%
MARYLAND	3,206	46.8%	1,476	21.6%	868	12.7%	1,202	17.6%	94	1.4%	0	0.0%	6,846	100.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	4,051	52.1%	1,320	17.0%	443	5.7%	1,684	21.7%	268	3.4%	11	0.1%	7,777	100.0%
MICHIGAN	2,997	42.8%	1,012	14.5%	345	4.9%	2,505	35.8%	137	2.0%	7	0.1%	7,003	100.0%
MINNESOTA	2,624	32.0%	3,665	44.7%	174	2.1%	1,627	19.8%	114	1.4%	4	0.0%	8,208	100.0%
MISSISSIPPI	690	31.8%	605	27.9%	164	7.6%	663	30.5%	47	2.2%	2	0.1%	2,171	100.0%
MISSOURI	2,585	41.5%	1,396	22.4%	359	5.8%	1,766	28.3%	91	1.5%	34	0.5%	6,231	100.0%
MONTANA	537	33.9%	261	16.5%	107	6.7%	659	41.6%	22	1.4%	0	0.0%	1,586	100.0%
NEBRASKA	1,044	46.8%	327	14.7%	119	5.3%	646	29.0%	89	4.0%	4	0.2%	2,229	100.0%
NEVADA	446	19.3%	233	10.1%	143	6.2%	1,425	61.8%	61	2.6%	0	0.0%	2,307	100.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	620	31.5%	268	13.6%	101	5.1%	917	46.5%	64	3.2%	0	0.0%	1,970	100.0%
NEW JERSEY	7,336	49.2%	3,064	20.5%	1,196	8.0%	2,906	19.5%	414	2.8%	6	0.0%	14,922	100.0%
NEW MEXICO	1,095	32.7%	407	12.2%	211	6.3%	1,592	47.6%	42	1.3%	1	0.0%	3,348	100.0%
NEW YORK	10,668	47.7%	4,186	18.7%	1,329	5.9%	5,677	25.4%	484	2.2%	30	0.1%	22,374	100.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	1,803	45.7%	873	22.1%	297	7.5%	906	23.0%	62	1.6%	6	0.2%	3,947	100.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	415	21.6%	987	51.4%	73	3.8%	406	21.2%	37	1.9%	1	0.1%	1,919	100.0%
OHIO	4,560	42.1%	2,274	21.0%	937	8.6%	2,933	27.0%	137	1.3%	2	0.0%	10,843	100.0%
OKLAHOMA	903	32.1%	489	17.4%	170	6.0%	1,184	42.0%	63	2.2%	8	0.3%	2,817	100.0%
OREGON	1,097	31.2%	660	18.8%	121	3.4%	1,600	45.5%	35	1.0%	0	0.0%	3,513	100.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	6,472	50.3%	1,975	15.4%	1,080	8.4%	3,119	24.2%	207	1.6%	11	0.1%	12,864	100.0%
RHODE ISLAND	570	39.0%	314	21.5%	95	6.5%	412	28.2%	72	4.9%	0	0.0%	1,463	100.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	953	36.9%	667	25.9%	231	9.0%	685	26.6%	43	1.7%	1	0.0%	2,580	100.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	583	38.7%	321	21.3%	118	7.8%	432	28.7%	26	1.7%	25	1.7%	1,505	100.0%
TENNESSEE	1,794	43.4%	966	23.4%	368	8.9%	940	22.7%	67	1.6%	1	0.0%	4,136	100.0%
TEXAS	2,379	34.4%	1,340	19.4%	729	10.5%	2,349	34.0%	117	1.7%	1	0.0%	6,915	100.0%
UTAH	485	36.8%	238	18.0%	49	3.7%	523	39.7%	24	1.8%	0	0.0%	1,319	100.0%
VERMONT	432	35.2%	164	13.4%	50	4.1%	436	35.5%	144	11.7%	1	0.1%	1,227	100.0%
VIRGINIA	2,897	44.4%	1,317	20.2%	997	15.3%	1,215	18.6%	94	1.4%	3	0.0%	6,523	100.0%
WASHINGTON	1,270	30.8%	696	16.9%	272	6.6%	1,751	42.5%	133	3.2%	2	0.0%	4,124	100.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	800	42.4%	275	14.6%	55	2.9%	731	38.7%	23	1.2%	3	0.2%	1,887	100.0%
WISCONSIN	2,329	44.4%	1,051	20.1%	236	4.5%	1,557	29.7%	60	1.1%	8	0.2%	5,241	100.0%
WYOMING	375	35.4%	235	22.2%	150	14.2%	253	23.9%	40	3.8%	7	0.7%	1,060	100.0%

%=Percent of total students leaving state

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Table 16

Total Out-migrants by Origin State and Destination Institution Type
(Control=PRIVATE)

Origin State	Destination Institution Type: Major Doctoral N	%	Comprehensive N	%	General BA N	%	Two-Year N	%	Med/Prof N	%	Unclassified N	%	Total N	%
ALABAMA	593	24.0%	239	9.7%	1,121	45.3%	165	6.7%	353	14.3%	2	0.1%	2,473	100.0%
ALASKA	153	17.8%	258	30.1%	284	33.1%	36	4.2%	122	14.2%	5	0.6%	858	100.0%
ARIZONA	756	28.1%	458	17.0%	806	29.9%	220	8.2%	448	16.6%	6	0.2%	2,694	100.0%
ARKANSAS	331	22.5%	166	11.3%	516	35.1%	194	13.2%	257	17.5%	7	0.5%	1,471	100.0%
CALIFORNIA	4,730	37.6%	1,880	14.9%	3,483	27.7%	620	4.9%	1,695	13.5%	177	1.4%	12,585	100.0%
COLORADO	899	22.4%	611	15.2%	1,639	40.9%	209	5.2%	648	16.2%	4	0.1%	4,010	100.0%
CONNECTICUT	4,792	31.7%	2,546	16.9%	4,356	28.9%	1,107	7.3%	2,274	15.1%	19	0.1%	15,094	100.0%
DELAWARE	437	26.2%	270	16.2%	679	40.8%	59	3.5%	219	13.2%	1	0.1%	1,665	100.0%
D.C.	665	36.2%	335	18.3%	563	30.7%	73	4.0%	198	10.8%	1	0.1%	1,835	100.0%
FLORIDA	2,698	26.9%	1,295	12.9%	3,913	39.0%	760	7.6%	1,354	13.5%	19	0.2%	10,039	100.0%
GEORGIA	906	21.0%	704	16.3%	1,754	40.7%	547	12.7%	390	9.1%	8	0.2%	4,309	100.0%
HAWAII	492	27.1%	576	31.7%	503	27.7%	71	3.9%	169	9.3%	4	0.2%	1,815	100.0%
IDAHO	636	46.5%	192	14.0%	289	21.1%	94	6.9%	147	10.7%	11	0.8%	1,369	100.0%
ILLINOIS	3,856	24.9%	3,031	19.5%	6,155	39.7%	540	3.5%	1,787	11.5%	148	1.0%	15,517	100.0%
INDIANA	878	19.1%	543	11.8%	1,710	37.2%	438	9.5%	1,006	21.9%	27	0.6%	4,602	100.0%
IOWA	438	13.5%	450	13.8%	1,451	44.6%	133	4.1%	757	23.3%	25	0.8%	3,254	100.0%
KANSAS	449	14.3%	401	12.7%	1,493	47.4%	83	2.6%	711	22.6%	12	0.4%	3,149	100.0%
KENTUCKY	528	21.5%	563	22.9%	846	34.5%	228	9.3%	284	11.6%	5	0.2%	2,454	100.0%
LOUISIANA	537	29.3%	248	13.5%	575	31.4%	102	5.6%	265	14.5%	106	5.8%	1,833	100.0%
MAINE	718	28.9%	396	16.0%	572	23.0%	259	10.4%	537	21.6%	1	0.0%	2,485	100.0%
MARYLAND	5,267	49.0%	1,273	11.8%	2,690	25.0%	370	3.4%	1,123	10.4%	30	0.3%	10,753	100.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	3,837	29.1%	2,644	20.0%	4,039	30.6%	401	3.0%	2,258	17.1%	9	0.1%	13,188	100.0%
MICHIGAN	1,764	25.7%	796	11.6%	2,355	34.3%	297	4.3%	1,647	24.0%	5	0.1%	6,864	100.0%
MINNESOTA	889	23.3%	476	12.5%	1,498	39.2%	178	4.7%	770	20.1%	11	0.3%	3,822	100.0%
MISSISSIPPI	327	25.3%	114	8.8%	462	35.7%	153	11.8%	237	18.3%	2	0.2%	1,295	100.0%
MISSOURI	1,111	23.3%	1,080	22.7%	1,606	37.9%	276	5.8%	479	10.1%	8	0.2%	4,760	100.0%
MONTANA	238	19.2%	206	16.6%	347	28.0%	170	13.7%	262	21.1%	17	1.4%	1,240	100.0%
NEBRASKA	289	15.2%	142	7.5%	953	50.0%	92	4.8%	425	22.3%	4	0.2%	1,905	100.0%
NEVADA	337	33.5%	126	12.5%	166	16.5%	114	11.3%	263	26.1%	1	0.1%	1,007	100.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	916	32.6%	411	14.6%	747	26.6%	200	7.1%	531	18.9%	5	0.2%	2,810	100.0%
NEW JERSEY	9,530	32.1%	5,810	19.6%	8,537	28.8%	1,643	5.5%	4,093	13.8%	52	0.2%	29,665	100.0%
NEW MEXICO	447	27.0%	253	15.3%	518	31.3%	107	6.5%	212	12.8%	120	7.2%	1,657	100.0%
NEW YORK	12,691	39.8%	5,671	17.8%	7,718	24.2%	1,298	4.1%	4,257	13.4%	223	0.7%	31,858	100.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	828	22.8%	532	14.6%	1,237	34.0%	289	8.0%	736	20.3%	12	0.3%	3,634	100.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	90	12.3%	47	6.4%	352	48.3%	20	2.7%	219	30.0%	1	0.1%	729	100.0%
OHIO	2,857	29.5%	1,098	11.3%	3,784	39.1%	446	4.6%	1,432	14.8%	65	0.7%	9,682	100.0%
OKLAHOMA	461	24.7%	250	13.4%	553	29.7%	124	6.7%	380	20.4%	96	5.2%	1,864	100.0%
OREGON	671	24.2%	490	17.6%	827	29.8%	358	12.9%	423	15.2%	9	0.3%	2,778	100.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	5,114	32.2%	2,818	17.8%	4,545	28.6%	1,263	8.0%	2,093	13.2%	32	0.2%	15,865	100.0%
RHODE ISLAND	1,085	38.5%	554	19.7%	540	19.2%	211	7.5%	423	15.0%	2	0.1%	2,815	100.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	489	19.0%	275	10.7%	1,182	45.8%	311	12.1%	322	12.5%	1	0.0%	2,580	100.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	96	10.8%	67	7.6%	377	42.6%	118	13.3%	226	25.5%	1	0.1%	885	100.0%
TENNESSEE	696	26.4%	328	12.4%	1,052	39.9%	147	5.6%	413	15.7%	1	0.0%	2,637	100.0%
TEXAS	1,572	28.7%	825	15.1%	1,876	34.2%	295	5.4%	820	15.0%	93	1.7%	5,481	100.0%
UTAH	194	19.7%	95	9.6%	100	10.1%	490	49.6%	107	10.8%	1	0.1%	987	100.0%
VERMONT	447	31.8%	212	15.1%	324	23.0%	123	8.7%	298	21.2%	2	0.1%	1,406	100.0%
VIRGINIA	4,388	43.8%	858	8.6%	2,475	24.7%	643	6.4%	1,624	16.2%	25	0.2%	10,013	100.0%
WASHINGTON	1,127	26.1%	519	12.7%	1,176	27.3%	399	9.3%	1,046	24.3%	16	0.4%	4,313	100.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	254	18.6%	152	11.1%	630	46.1%	72	5.3%	255	18.7%	3	0.2%	1,366	100.0%
WISCONSIN	953	21.3%	586	13.1%	1,515	33.9%	207	4.6%	1,188	26.6%	21	0.5%	4,470	100.0%
WYOMING	165	23.0%	84	11.7%	226	31.5%	148	20.6%	93	13.0%	2	0.3%	718	100.0%

%=Percent of total students leaving state

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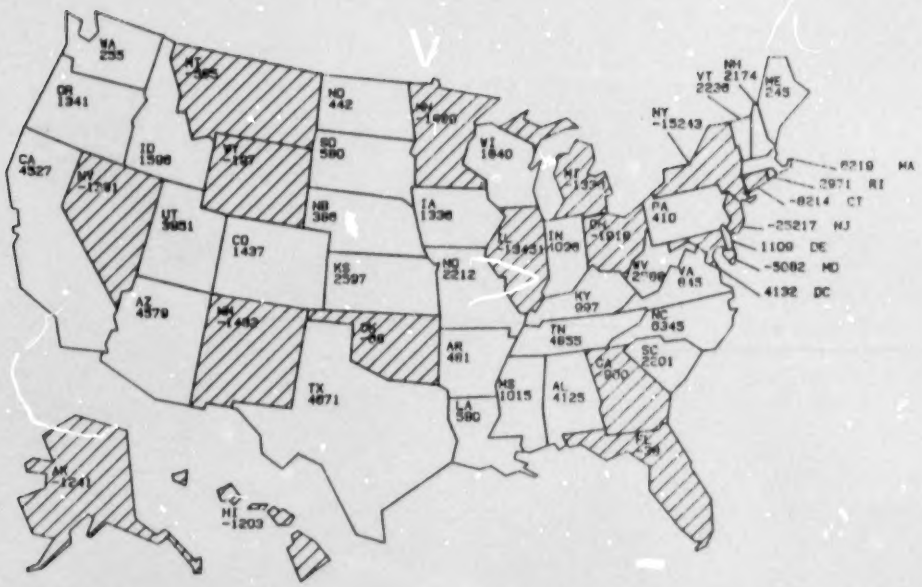
Figure 1. Net Migration of First-time Freshman College Students Fall 1979*

Legend

Net Importing States

Net Exporting States



*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollment

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*Figure 2. Net Migration of Undergraduate Transfer Students Fall 1979**

Legend

Net Importing States

Net Exporting States

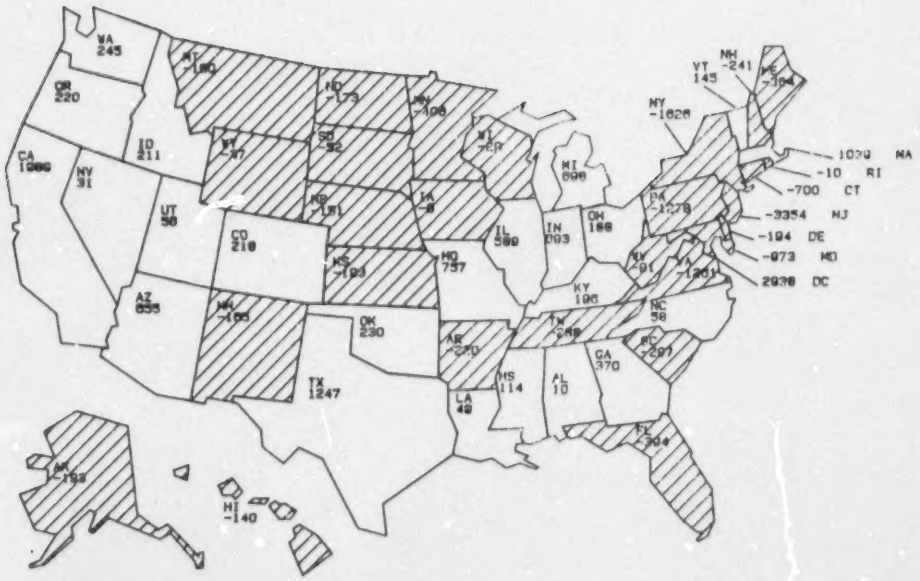
**Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollments*

*Figure 3. Net Migration of Graduate Students Fall 1979**

Legend

Not Importing States

Not Exporting States



*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollment

Glossary

Definitions Used in the Fall 1979 Residence and Migration Survey

Home State. The state in which a student legally resides when first admitted to the institution at the current level. (Note that institutional policies and state laws may differ in defining a resident.)

Foreign Student. A student who is a citizen of a country other than the United States and who is in the United States on a temporary basis

First-time students. Students enrolled at the institution at the undergraduate, graduate, first-professional, or unclassified level, who have never been enrolled in the institution before

Undergraduate. Students enrolled in a four- or five-year bachelor's degree program, an associate's degree program, or a vocational or technical program; undergraduate students are further divided into:

(1) First-time freshmen. Entering freshmen who have not previously attended any college; this category includes students who first enrolled at the institution in the summer of 1979

(2) Undergraduate transfer student. Students transferring from another institution without a baccalaureate degree

Graduate students. Students holding a bachelor's or first- professional degree, and who are working toward a master's or doctor's degree

First-professional. Students enrolled in a professional program which requires at least two years of previous education for entrance and a total of at least six years for a degree

Unclassified. Students not enrolled for a degree, but enrolled in regular credit courses

Full-time students. Students enrolled with a course load of at least 75 percent of the normal full-time load

Part-time students. Students enrolled with a course load of less than 75 percent of the normal full-time load

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